

of the Alleghenies, but a casual and uncritical reading (by how very many more than myself!), coupled with a general and not an intimate knowledge of the plants of Maine, had allowed this to pass without comment. The author citation (which on mere reading would of course escape all but the specialist) makes it perfectly clear that the plant referred to is *Juncus brachycephalus*. But that possibly others, hapless, referring to "*Juncus brachycarpus*" at Fort Fairfield, Maine, may not have the excuse that the error was never corrected, let this be put down:

RHODORA, Vol. 12, page 112, line 28; for *brachycarpus* read *brachycephalus*.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

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WOOL-WASTE PLANTS AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—The following plants found during the summer of 1915, mostly in a wool-waste dump, have been identified at the Gray Herbarium by Dr. B. L. Robinson and J. F. Macbride.

It is the custom of the Worsted Co. to obtain all of their wool and camel's hair from southern Europe and Asia. Two years ago, when it was difficult to obtain foreign wool, a small amount of United States wool was purchased. Yet by careful inquiry I do not learn that any wool-waste has been placed in this dump for five years. This may raise a question in regard to the introduction here of some plants which are natives of this country, when only foreign plants would be expected. For instance, I found two mallows, *Anoda triangularis* (Willd.) DC., and *Sphaeralcea Munroana* (Dougl.) Spach., the former a native of the southwestern United States and the latter common in the Rocky Mountains and portions of the Northwest.

In RHODORA, xv. 172 (1913) I reported *Erodium ciconium* L. from this dump. Last summer I collected a rather poor specimen with only imperfect fruit, which was determined for me as probably a form of *Erodium ciconium* (L.) Ait., var. *tenuisectum* Nym. There is no very authentic material of this variety in the Gray Herbarium and my specimen differs slightly from the descriptions available: The typical form and var. *tenuisectum* Nym. are covered with a fine glandular pubescence while my specimen is only puberulent without glandular hairs.

Another plot of ground in our village yielded two interesting plants. This was where a house had burned; the cellar was then filled and seeded to bluegrass and clover. *Silene antirrhina* L., the sleepy catchfly, appeared in several places, and also *Hyoscyamus niger* L., the Black Henbane, a common European weed, poisonous to pigs. The last edition of Gray's Manual reports it as occurring in America from "Quebec and Maine to New York and Michigan." Though it has been found from time to time in eastern Massachusetts it does not seem to persist in this region. See Fernald, RHODORA, xii. 191, and Deane, RHODORA, xii. 215.—EMILY F. FLETCHER, Westford, Massachusetts.

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THE AUTHORITY FOR THE BINOMIAL NYMPHAEA MAGNIFICA.— In the May issue of RHODORA there occurred a misprint which is the more regrettable from the fact that being connected with the publication of a new combination it is likely, if not immediately corrected, to find its way into various reviews, card-catalogues, etc. On this account we wish to record here as early as possible the fact that the note on *Nymphaea magnifica* in RHODORA, xviii. 120, was written by Professor Henry S. Conard, not Conrad, as unfortunately rendered through a typographical error.— ED.

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The twenty-second annual FIELD MEETING OF THE JOSSELYN BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE will be held in Wells and Kennebunk, August 8, 1916, with headquarters at Gleason's Inn, Ogunquit. Announcements will be sent to members and to others on request two weeks previous to the meeting.— DANA W. FELLOWS, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

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